EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Mysteries.

From the Tribune. The Government of the United States owes in all the round sum of \$2,543,349,748, over and above the sum of \$142,423,791, which it held on the 1st inst., whereof \$97,354,603 were coin. We can imagine no sound reason for holding so farge a reserve, at a cost to our heavily taxed people of several millions per annum. Our course would be to resume specie payment-not by-and-by, nor soon, but now-this very day. The Treasury owes \$430,163,803 payable on demand-about thrice the amount of its cash on hand-a little over four times the amount of its coin. Its credit is so good that our banks have deposited nearly twenty millions in gold in its waults, taking therefor certificates that draw no interest. Now we maintain that the banks of this country were never so able to maintain specie payment as the Treasury is to-day.

Let it simply resume, thereby effacing the distinction between legal-tender and coin, and evince a steadfast purpose to fight it out on that line, and it has nothing to fear. A large share of its greenbacks are held by banks, to whom they will then be equal to gold, while they need every one of them as a reserve for the current redepartion of their own issues. Lat the Trans redemption of their own issues. Let the Treasury resume, and thereupon receive greenbacks as gold, and there will be no serious demand for gold; for the consequent falling off in importations will check the demand for specie to

pay balances to Europe. We need not contract—we may even allow \$100,000,000 more of national bank notes to be issued to new banks located in the South, where there are now few or none. Our bonds held in Europe would be held all the firmer and at higher prices if word was flashed along the cable that the United States, deeming themselves solvent, had resumed specie payments. And, as the greenbacks would still be a legaltender, no solvent bank need be troubled about resumption. Every greenback held on the Pacine slope and in the Rocky Mountains will be better than gold from the moment that we

But if we are not to resume, then let us sell our surplus gold, and thus reduce our debt at least one hundred million. If we do not mean to use it, why hoard it? Let us have some good out of it, one way or another.

The Proposed Compromise-The President's Position.

The compromise plan concocted by Messrs. Orr, Sharkey, and other Southern Governors, with the reported concurrence of the President, finds no favor North or South. The few Southern journals that have been heard from on the subject tall back upon their "honor" as an obstacle to any concession. "It is not for us to make offers," they say in the language of the Richmond Whig; and they will hear of none made in their behalf. The Northern Democratic press, with few exceptions, are silent. The Union journals, on the contrary, are prompt and positive in their judgment. The Springfield Republican stands alone in wishing "success to the new movement." Others recognize its significance as a sign of receding from the position hitherto obstinately held by the South; but beyond this, and apart from the Republican, not a single organ of the Union party has published a syllable in its favor. They are united in support of the Congressional amendment. entire, as the minimum requirement to be enforced; and they are equally pronounced in their declarations of want of confidence in the authors of the new scheme.

This view will certainly not be weakened by the shape in which the plan has been intro-duced to the Senate by Mr. Dixon. As originally published, its first section was an explicit denial of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. This seems to have been too much for the Southern gentlemen who have undertaken to adjust existing differences; they have evidently considered that the South is not prepared to renounce its heresy; for the amend-ment, as introduced by Mr. Dixon, omits the repudiation of secession altogether, and merely declares that "the Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual." A Constitutional amendment is not needed to determine this. The Union armies decided it in their rough but conclusive way, and the votes of the Southern Legislatures would not add a particle of strength to the decision. Not what the proposition affirms, but what it omits, is, in this in-stance, the noticeable point; and we apprehend that the striking out of all that was expressive in the original wording of the section, will be considered evidence of the untrustworthiness of the source from which the plan has emanated.

The considerations set forth by Mr. Dixon will not help his case. His preamble recites the non-ratification of the amendment by the South, and that "there is reason to believe" that this new plan would fare differently; and therefore Congress is asked to accept the substitute. But the argument is defective-the conclusion unwarrantable. The retusal of the Southern States to accept terms tendered them in a good spirit and good faith, is assuredly not a reason for admitting them on conditions they may choose to propose. The converse of the proposition would be more nearly correct. Because the South refuses to give the very moderate guarantees which have been submitted to it, therefore the North may properly insist upon these guarantees, or others of a stronger character.

This is the light in which the matter is viewed by the people of the States composing the Government, and Mr. Dixon may spare himself the trouble of attempting to change their determination. The debatable question is, whether the plan adopted by Congress shall be adhered to and enforced as the tuli basis of adjustment, or whether other measures of a more radical nature shall be employed to complete the work of reconstruction. The desire of the South to regulate affairs according to its own taste may influence Mr. Dixon, but its only effect apon Congress and the people of the North will be to render them more resolute in their demands. Such a determination may seem barsh to those who will suffer from its exercise, but after all it is neither surprising nor inherently unjust,

The fact that President Johnson has been concerned in the preparation of Mr. Dixon's substitute renders his position in regard to the amendment extremely weak and anomalous, Although untenable, his course has hitherto been intelligible. He objected to the amend-ment on the plea that Congress has no authority to exact conditions antecedent to restoration. And he denied the efficacy of the amendment under any circumstances, because propositions a Congress in which the South is not repre-sented. Now, however, his position is altogetner altered. As a party to the Dixon amendment, he concedes the propriety and legitimacy of the action of Congress in the premises -virtually admitting pretensions he previously dis-puted, and the fitness of a policy he before resisted. The adaptation of the amendment to suit the South does not affect the argument. The principle involved is the same, and his opposition to the amendment becomes as unintelligible as it is indefensible, when he sustains

Mr Dixon's compromise. Having in effect abandoned his old position, why should Mr. Johnson refuse to accept the amendment, and to urge it upon the Southern gentlemen who take counsel with him? The great difference between the amendment and the proposed substitute relates to the exclusion of Rebels from office. To the North this difference is vital; nothing can avert or overcome But it has no bearing upon the principle for

which the President has contended, and furnishes no excuse for continued hostility to the Congressional measure. As the case at present stands, Mr. Johnson and his friends seek to set stands, Mr. Johnson and his friends seek to set aside the amendments simply and solely because it imposes upon Rebels the mild disability of exclusion from place and power. Mr. Johnson cannot long maintain this attitude; he must go forward until he reach the position held by Congress and the country, or backward until he come into accord with the Democracy and the South, in opposition to all amendments. The ground he now stands upon will not sustain his

"The Social Evil"-The Governing Evil.

From the World. Some clever writer, perhaps it was Archbishop Whately, once compared the way in which, for a long time, a man may carry around is his head two completely irreconcilable sets of ideas without once discovering their hostile relations, to the incident of two contending armies in Scotland sliently encamping within a iew rods of each other in the midst of an impenetrable fog. What the sun did that day, we hope to do for the beclouded columns of the Tribune, and, when its conflicting ideas are disclosed to each other, to let them fight it out as

best they may.

A bill is now before the Legislature which proposes to subject to regular medical inspection the women who make sale of their persons. The 2ribune sets down two objections to its passage—one sophistical, the other earnest and radical. Its sophistical objection is, that to regulate prostitution by medical police is to legalize prostitution. But the fiquor law, advocated by the *Tribune*, both for reasons of morals and for reasons of revenue, regulates the sale of liquor; does it therefore legalize drunken-The two cases are precisely similar; but the Tribune's notions about the one and about the other are precisely antagonistic. We leave them to contend with each other. Neither can

exist it the other survives.

But the Zribune makes this further objection, which is radical and fundamental: - "The object of regulation is to lessen the chances of injection—of disease; and we would not have them lessened. On the contrary, we hold it desirable that it should be rendered absolutely certain that every man who visited a house of ill-fame would there be smitten with an incurable and fatal leprosy. It is the chance of escape unnarmed that stimulates lechery and multi-plies libertines. Were certain and speedy death the notorious penalty, the tran-gressors would be few indeed. But the idea of securing men against the natural results of their own vices

ts not merely immoral, it is a sheer illusion."
Human societies the world over, and even here, where fewer things were committed to Government to do than elsewhere, have, nevertheless, charged Governments with so much more than their single legitimate function -the administration of the law, s. c., the common organized force to prevent the doing of injustice by one citizen against another—that men have come to rely, for the rectification of any great evil upon these artificial and clumsy creatures theirs; whereby their own self-reliant ener gies, and their confidence in the simple forces of the social organism (not first contrived at Paris, London, Philadelphia, or Albany), uave

ecome enfeebled with disuse. It may therefore, as a practical matter, be for a time necessary to the mitigation of great and admitted evils, that these substitutes, so long as they are substitutes, should be put to some good use. If the Government must, for a time yet, be misused to deprive men of their right to use their faculties as they please, and their right to exchange the property acquired by such use with whom and for what they please: if the Government must continue still to be misused to legalize plundering and spoliation by protective tariffs, then surely governments might for a while be used to circumscribe the ravages of the worst of human diseases. is in this sense, and with the hope of getting the best results out of a police system unavoidable as a whole, that we have lately pressed the mitigation of the worst consequences of the social evil upon the attent on of our Aloany legislators. They meddle much; let

them not always mar. Governments everywhere charge themselves with supervision of the relations of the sexes. The philosophy which permits them to ordain a civil sanction to the noblest of those relations must be brutal, indeed, if it shall refuse police regulation to mittgate the worst of these rela-And if it be true that nothing less than the unsoftened consequences of their own errors can teach men to forsake them, those conse ences must tollow upon the erring individual mself to have their proper disciplinary result. But, says the Tribune: -"Even the life-blood of intancy is tainted and filled with the seeds of agony and death by diseases engendered by The innocent suffer with the guilty. In what way goes the Tribune propose to have the inherited sufferings of the second and third generations administer their lessons to those who have paid the last penalty for the vice

which transmitted them? But there is a gleam of misapplied truth in the 2ribune's doctrine. It is that which looks not to government machinery, but to the natural forces of the social organism, for the means of human progress. In the social organism, liberty is life. The Creator did not blunder in framing men as social beings. Human society is not a failure, whatever human governments may be, here and elsewhere. The social forces are so constituted by the Creator of them, that they work and develop harmoniously in the air of liberty, and man reaches a nobler stature in every succeeding century because of the fact. The hindrances to this free growth are chiefly those of government, which here and there has, doubtless, produced some handsome results, but thereby acquires no better title to operate out of its narrow sphere of guarding person, liberty, and property, than a gardener who has trimmed a hawthorn bush into the likeness of Napoleon, or contrived to force a blush into the heart of a camelia, would have to erect himself into the lawgiver and controller of the vege-table kingdom. Men have not yet commis-sioned these hot-house gentlemen to prescribe the crops of the glove, and ordain fashions to the flora, and heats to the atmosphere of temperate and tropic zones; but the social organism, which is quite as well able to endure its native air of liberty, they have subjected to universal and disastrous linkering.

Of the tinkers the Tribune is among the most levoted. Protective tariffs are the tools with which it conceives that national industry can be nammered into vigorous lite. A liquor law is the tetish which it worships as capable to extirpate drunkenness (as it society could derive from government any more force than it puts into government), hke the Hindoo who worships the very clay while he is moulding it into the shape of an execrable god. But while the Tribune proclaims its reliance upon disease as the only check upon lectery, and a tatal and incurable teprosy as the best possible check, it refuses to rely upon small prouts or no prouts as a suitable means of diverting men from un-profitable oscupations or bankruptcy as the best

heck upon misguided enterprise.

It has coundence in the capacity of the American people to discover the read to health and happiness among those fatal pitralls; it has no confidence in their capucity to discover the road to wealth and prosperity among these wrecks and tailures. It believes that no police can 'secure men against the natural results of their own vices," but has a blind confidence in the capacity of a Congress to secure people from the natural results of their own industrial mistakes. The one attempt it stigmatizes as immoral and shear illusion; the other it lauds as pure and

enlightened patriotism. If the fog is now lifted from these two conflicting sets of notions, whose hostility the Tribune seems never to have suspected, we shall be glad to be informed which whips.

A Prusian Memorial .- The memorial to be distributed among the Prussian combatants in the uccessful campaign is just being turned out by the foundries. It consists of a cross cast from the metal of Austrian guns, and bearing on one side the following inscription: "God was with us, to Him be the praise;" and on the reverse, "Koniggratz, July 3, 1866."

ANDREW JOHNSON STEREOSCOPI-CALLY VIEWED. To the Editor of the Evening Tetegraph

Sin-Andrew Johnson was no stranger to the politicians who nominated him. His face was long familiar in the National Assembly. His abilities, his politics, his habits, were fully understood by those who placed him before the people for the exaited position he now holds. And if he has disappointed us they are responsible. We well remember how heartily we cast our ballot for-as they taught us to believe -Honest Andy. We confess to great disappointment. We would not think of voting for him again, even for Mayor. He has good points of character, but is not calculated to give dignity to the position nor harmony to the popular elements. It should be to those election managers a wholesome lesson for the future. In the meantime, we should be as amiable as possible over our folly, and show our wisdom by making the best of it.

We propose to view our subject impartially— not with the contracted eyes of a partisan, but with the even scales of a liberal judgment. We would open an account with him, debtor We would open an account with him, debtor and creditor, and strike the balance according to the strict rule of justice. No easy task this, we confess. Prejudice has been the blind halter to truth throughout all history. We remember how it bent the stubborn knees of old Copernicus, and forced him to recant a grave conviction; how it reviled Harvey, imprisoned Stevens, burnt heretics at the stake, and hung men and women in Boston for wearing drab and funnel bonnets. It is still rampant, barring truth, shutting out the light, dragging back the ear of progress, and blowing the dying embers of an expiring sectionalism, which has too long distracted our country. We would rather err in liberality than panter to such a spirit.

such a spirit.

We have watched the progress of this quarrel between the President and his old friends with much care, and have arrived at this conclusion: In the beginning he meant well. He has been rittated into his present obstinacy by determined enemies in the camp; and his unguarded tongue is the rope with which they have executed him politically. Early, Sumner scanned the situation. Sumner is Phillips reflected with increase forms from the Senatorial telescope. the situation. Summer is Phillips reflected with increased focus from the Senatorial telescope. He saw that Andrew Johnson was to be a barrier to indiscriminate suffrage, and forthwith proceeded to pour out his vials of wrath upon him. In the face of astonished Senators he declared the President "A whitewasher of secession," and was sorely rebuked by them. It was a trick of the wily Abolitionist to head off old Tennessee, and was successful, no doubt, beyond the most sanguine calculation. The President waxed hot with wrath, and popped his head into the noose most obeciently. This was on the 22d of February, 1865. In the presence of a large assembliage he, in passion, kicked the beam of political respectability, his last words being "dead duck."

His unguardest tongue has done more to destrey his popularity than all the Congressional

stroy his popularity than all the Congressional pack tegether. It has out-Stevened Stevens, and made opponents by the score. That unfortunate speech, in which he steoped from his august position to bandy epithets with his opponents, and his unpremeditated extempores in his memorable pligrinings to the grave of Douglas, old more to neutralize his state-manship than all his enemies could have done in years of wordy battle. In conferring D. D. on Forney he lost his title to respect from those who elevated him to power. Let all future Presidents adopt silence for their motto it they would enjoy an easy couch.

As to the sentiment of this first puglistic setting a president of the sentiment of this first puglistic setting with leaves with his arms.

to, we are rather with Johnson, with his quali-fied suffrage, than with Sumner. We would like to see universal sufflage when we are ready for it. We hope to live to enjoy this glorious cumination of political reform; but we know ignorance is a tyrant, most unjust to its own votaries, and the very bane of the ballot. This was fully proven in the late struggle. For thirty years past it has given us worthess, paper for currency instead of a confiding national gold representative. Prudence tells us to take warning from the past and beware how we form

ing from the past, and beware how we throw our "pearls before swine." The President has clearly disappointed his friends; but, to "give the Devil his due," he has, in the past, deserved well of his country in its most trying hour. We remember him as Sena-tor, when treason raised its slimy cres; in the Senate. How he faced the music, and smotwith keen rebuke the arch-trantors of als own sunny South. How, at the close of that exciting contest, he journeyed through the North, arousing the lethargic populace to their dauger. How, when the Border States hung trembling in the scale, he flew to the post of danger, and for four trying years beat back the maddened furies of secession. The judgment of all loyal men up to this time was that, next to Abraham of honor at their hands.

"How has the mighty fallen!" Strange metamorphosis. He is to day the most unpopular man in public; and defiant majorities ride rough-shod over his vetoes, as a sort of Con-gressional recreation. Had he cultivated an amiable deportment, he might have retained much of his popularity, and rendered harmless he thrusts of his designing enemies. Doubtiess the Fresident's egotistic, dogmatic,

stubborn, impetuous, unguarded; but we cannot telleve him a traitor, or in improper sympathy with the enemies of his country. Honestly, we hink he has proved his patriotism above sus-pleion; and credit should be given him in making up our balance-sheet,
Would we impeach? No, "Why waste our
ammunition on a dead duck?" We would not
exchange our nying-pan for the fire. Were we

Andrew Johnson, we would pray without ceasing for impeachment. It would be his opporunity. We can conceive how emment able counsel could add a new page to the volume of our national eloquence in the defense of such a case, the world holding breathless attention to every utterance. Acquitta would in all probability follow; and the great world in all probability follow; and the great Union party—that nope of progress—would stagger under the effects of its own folly. Its power for good would be perilled, and the defunct corpse of Democracy—that arch-enemy of progress—might start afresh from the grave to which a tried patriotism has consigned it.

Phillips, Summer, and Beecher are all, doubtless, well-meaning men. They have their hobbies, and black ones they are; and they choose to rioe them, without chart, lantern, or comto rice them, without chart, lantern, or com-pass, into the unsurveyed future, reckless of consequences. Shall we mount behind and do likewise? This is not the platform of our party. We prefer listening to the admonitions of ex-perience, and to exercise, at least, a little of the

we can recognize a flaw in our own web, We think it the neight of bigotry to assent to every edict of our party. What party, either in State or Church, was ever perfect, and void of prejudice? Majorities run into tyrauny as treely as water runs down hill. We should be ever awake to the tendencies of human nature. The President may have too much chanity for The President may have too much charity for Rebeis. His opponents may err on the other extreme. We would choose a middle ground on which both reconstruction and reconcilia-tion could be consummated. To secure the one without the other, would be like a loolish at-lempt to rear a house of stone without the cessary cement with which to render it en-

We would not justify the President in his perverseness, but we dure to credit him for the good deeds of the past—for the faithful spirit with which he strove to save the Union from good deeds of the past—for the faithful spirit with which he strove to save the Union from the whiripool of secession. One thing is deserving of consideration. Traitor or not, he has the confidence of the best men of Abraham Lincoln's Cablinet. Do these also partake of the treasonable sentiment said to be resident in his heart? The great Premier, world-famed for ability and patriotism, and whose devotion to liberty has never been questioned—the honest Secretaries, who on the land and the sea carried our starry emblem triumphantly to the end. Such are his advisers. May it not, a ter all, be but a misunderstanding that has thus divided old friends. We would rather come together in the spirit of reconciliation and reason, that the services of these great and good men may be preserved—that our victorious march may be eminued, and new victories of peace be achieved. We perilled if we weaken our energies by fratricidal contention. Radicals will say no; but if we tie our destinies to their skirts, God only knows where we may bring up.

A REPUBLICAN. where we may bring up. A REPUBLICAN.

Comparison Not Odious - Several Southern papers have been running a parallel between George Washington and Jeff. Davis. Here is the idea advanced by the Butte Record in regard

to It:"George Washington-First in war, first in
peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
"Jeg. Davis-First in rebellion, first in pettioats, and last in the jail of his countrymen."

of a comment building.

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20,000 00 195,900:00

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PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1784. CHARLER PERPETUAL.

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FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-CELSIOR ShEDAM GIN, which we are now seiling a the lowest agure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF FORTY GALLON PACKAGES SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. No. 116 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following: WINE BITTERS,

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOUK,
AUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARYT,
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These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice
prage, dusurpassed by any in the market, and are h
recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes,
FOR SALE BY,

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IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure Calliornia Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne. The understand would call the attention o, Wine Dealers and Betel keepers to the following letter,

which may give a correct idea of the quality of their "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25, 1886.
"Massles, Louchers & Co.:—
"Gentien en:—Having given your California Champague a thorough test we take aleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our odd of lare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO." CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO., 11 20 (uths3m) No. 30 DEY Street, New York. A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Phusdelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER

made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS to tail variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMON PLEAS, IN DIVORCE, SEPTEM-BELL TELM, A. D. 1865, No. 58.
ANNA R. PARKHILL, by her men friend, etc., vs.,
(HARLES HOWARD PARKHILL).

Sir.—Presse notice rule this day granted on you, in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vincule matrimonic should not be decreed therein, returnable on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. N. H. SHARPLESS, Attorney for Labellant, Attorney for Labellant, February 7, 18-7, 28 fstuth4t* IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to suddt, settle
and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL,
Admistrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the
bilance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet
the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P.
M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city
of Philadelphia.

2.7 thistoit

E. H. THARP, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED,— indersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims,

or to the Attorney, No. 528 WALNUT Street, No. 528 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. January 18, 1867.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Denot, No. 384 CHESNUT Street.
Central Lepot, No. 16; 8, FIF I'll Street, one door below
Eavenue Stamps of every description constantly on Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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COULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS. N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Feebign, style, ourability, finish, and cheapness all mbined in their immense variety of CILL-MADS FURNITURE. Before purchasing call and examine, or send forta printed catalogue.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety or FURNITURE

Which I will said at the tree prices, consisting one
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOF CUTTAGE BUITS
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PABLOR SUITS IN VALVET PLUSS
PABLOR SUITS IN VALVET PLUSS
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PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, R.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, R.
Mattresses, Lounges, etc.
P. P. GUSTIN 26
818 N. E. corner SECOND and RAUE Streep

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A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE

FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIED DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL. VHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

HANGES OF ALL SELES. Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or Public Institutions, in Twenty Differences, for Funding Hotes, or Public Institutions, in Twenty Differences, Firefeard Sizes, Also, Fhiladelphia Ranges, Lot-Alf Fundsees, Fortestelle heaters, I owdown Grates, Firefeard Sieves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Hollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

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OUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZORS TROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD 8.

Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut'

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON,

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-

haif have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Losded Shell. bout 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron. About 414 tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc. 537 wooden Artillery Carriages, froned.

150 wooden Chassis, Ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 artridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather I large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, nilagelphia. About 1800 barrels Unserviceable Powder,

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. Terms-Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government. By authority of Chief of Ordnance

Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A. 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal ARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. BALTIMORE Md., February 5, 1887.)
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city
of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No.
120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12
M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of

consisting of 3478 NEW YORK JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged. Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers. Terms-Cash in Government funds, on day of

Three days allowed to remove purchases. by order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,

Auctioneers. MPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, Md.

January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of
Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER

of 779 tons; length, 25 teet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity: A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel. She is of light draught, the engine and boller

she is of light draught, the engine and boller are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COS-MOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. IS South CHARLES Street. By order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

U NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 B. FIFTH Street, one door below
Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps or every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail of Express promply attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New
York, or current under received in paymont.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerichy given.